

## PERTURBATION PERMEATES THE MARKET FOR THE FESTIVE MEN FROM THE DOMESTIC PRODUCT.

Importers of Imported Brown Eggs Fear an Epidemic of Staining the Domestic Product.

### TRUTH ABOUT "NEW-LAID"

In England, as in America, Eggs Pass from "Strictly Fresh" Stage to "Eggs," and Nothing More.

LONDON, June 4.—A feeling of perturbation permeates the innermost recesses of the London egg market. The disturbance is most apparent in the foreign egg market, in Southwark street, where there is little less than a panic, and where, for the past week, little knots of men have gathered, sometimes on the corners, sometimes before the warehouse, but more often in the depths of the private offices, and discussed, in excited but subdued tones, the revelations of Lord Onslow, president of the Board of Trade, respecting the practice abroad of artificially coloring white eggs brown and exporting them to England, where the preference for tinted eggs is a national idiosyncrasy.

Anxiety was depicted on the egg brokers' faces. With bated breath they inquired of one another if there was a prospect of English farmers acting on Lord Onslow's advice to do as their foreign rivals do, and by means of coffee dye the home-made article an irresistible hue.

No one underestimated the gravity of the situation, for on foreign eggs—dyed and otherwise—these men have built up comfortable fortunes and a respectable position in the city. The problem that confronted them was simple of solution: "Of two eggs, equally well dyed, which will the average foreign Englishman choose—the egg of foreign extraction or the one that is native laid?" Reluctantly, but unanimously, the merchants admitted that the stranger with the "eggs" would not have a ghost of a chance.

TRUTH ABOUT "NEW-LAID." "The truth about new-laid" will not be able to stand up against the competition of the colored English eggs," said an Italian dealer, "for if the consumer can get fresh eggs as well as color in an egg he will naturally prefer it."

"Brown eggs from France," explained another expert, "are sold as 'English new-laid' until they are a week or eight days old. For the next four days they are retailed as 'fresh eggs,' and at the end of a fortnight they become simply 'eggs.'"

"Daily the hope and the like are applied in brown eggs from abroad because they are more English than the white eggs from the same sources. The white eggs and counters are full of these 'new-laid' eggs months after English hens have ceased to lay."

But the market deplored—perhaps for the first time in its history—so much importance was attached to the appearance in an egg. One dealer demonstrated that "the chemical constituents" of a brown egg are decidedly less than those of a white egg, and declared that the latter is just as nutritive, possesses the same food value, and is palatable.

And yet the market charges from 6d to 1s per hundred more for eggs that are colored than for those that are plain. "Why is the tinted egg preferred?" one dealer was asked. He shook his head helplessly and answered with another question: "Why do people choose the rosiest eating apples? Because," he added thoughtfully, "they please the eye."

And the eye is the eye of the market. The argument applied to a brown egg. The majority of eggs with embellished shells come from the south of France. The north is less enterprising. Canada, which until recently has been a source of white eggs, is now France's keenest rival—an eloquent tribute to the modern methods of farming now employed in the latter country. Russia is so proud of the tinted eggs that she produces that the exporters arrange them in the most elaborate manner in the form of diamonds and the national colors. Austria keeps its eggs white, so does Russia, and even the most enterprising country about Venice, where come millions of colored eggs.

The majority of eggs—excepting those from abroad that answer to the description—come from Ireland. But, if not strictly tinted, they are dyed in the most elaborate manner. The dyers are called "tinters," and their work is a most delicate and intricate one. They use a variety of dyes, and the result is a most beautiful and delicate tint. The tint is not a uniform one, but varies in shade and intensity. The tint is not a uniform one, but varies in shade and intensity. The tint is not a uniform one, but varies in shade and intensity.

One importer of eggs, who frequently disposes of as many as 300,000 in a week, adopted the attitude of vigorously denying that foreign eggs are artificially colored. He expressed his willingness to deposit with Lord Onslow for any purpose his lordship might desire the sum of £10,000, if his lordship would prove to the satisfaction of the public that foreign eggs are tinted brown by artificial means. The challenger furnished his name and address.

"As I will try to turn the matter into a selling purpose," he added, "the process of coloring eggs is a most delicate and intricate one. The tint is not a uniform one, but varies in shade and intensity. The tint is not a uniform one, but varies in shade and intensity. The tint is not a uniform one, but varies in shade and intensity."

On the other hand, a dealer in Leadenhall market, who has never sold a single egg artificially treated by means of coffee dye, declared that he had never sold a single egg artificially treated by means of coffee dye. He declared that he had never sold a single egg artificially treated by means of coffee dye. He declared that he had never sold a single egg artificially treated by means of coffee dye.

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So do experts differ. WOMAN'S LIFE HUNG ON A REAL THREAD While Mrs. Nelson Sought More Thread Car Smashed Sewing Machine.

TRENTON, N. J., June 4.—Had Mrs. Nelson's thread held out in her sewing machine she would have been killed in her Washington's Crossing home, nine miles above here.

Mrs. Nelson had just left her machine in the sitting room to go to the rear of her house for more thread, when a freight car crashed through the room, smashing the machine and filling the room with cinders.

The house is alongside the Belvidere railway, and the freight car, in an attempt to couple a freight train which had broken apart, three cars filled with cinders left the track. One of the cars rolled down the bank into the canal. No one was hurt.

BEER EMBALMED WITH A POISONOUS ACID

POTTSTOWN, Pa., June 4.—Startling evidence of the embalming of beer with sulphate, a poisonous sulphuric acid, has been discovered by the State Pure Food Department. Robert A. Simmers, the state agent for four years, met dealers at different points who will be prosecuted for embalming their beer.

## THE IRISH REBELS AGAIN THE VOICE OF THE CAZAR

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 1, PART 2.)

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"Four officers of the British army, after toil and suffering of an extraordinary kind, have learned something about yaks. These are the men who are appointed to the charge of the three yak corps and the veterinary officer. Their names are not yet upon record, but down this line we have all heard of Captain Tildall, 133 Ghorkas; Lieutenant Wigram, 134 Ghorkas; Lieutenant Twiss, 8th Ghorkas, and Captain Moore, A. V. D."

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"It was the original intention to drive the yaks into the valley of the Indus, and then to the plains of India. But the British officers, the latter were directed to bring the yaks, originally numbering about 4,000, up to the Teesta valley, through Rungpo, over the Jelep. Anthrax, however, broke out, and the original orders were countermanded. The officers were now told to take the yaks along the Phailig ridge to Chabang, where they were to be sent to the Durbar."

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"The route on which the caravan moved was the most difficult of the Himalayas. It took the caravan that long to cover the distance between the flanks on the mountain ranges. As soon as the dead bodies, the carcasses and bones of cattle lay in heaps, and the air was black with the stench of the dead, the caravan was forced to move on. The yaks were not used to the high mountains, and so on is a task demanding patience, endurance and nerve in the highest degree."

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## The Sun of June Brings the Wash Suit

TO-MORROW the Boys' Shop will be a veritable exposition of color and style. Our innovation this year is the duplication of the displays of New York and Chicago's greatest stores, so that there can be no possible reason for going outside of Indianapolis for the most fashionable Wash Suits made in America.



In order that the mothers who are interested may see what we have to offer in Wash Suits we will set aside to-morrow as

### WASH SUIT DAY

and will make the exhibition as convenient as possible, so that examination may be facilitated. Bring the little ones along and see how they look in these cute new creations.

5 and 7 West Washington Street

J. STRAUSS & CO. 5 and 7 West Washington Street

## Funny Little London Street Is Transformed by the Expenditure of American Millions

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 1, PART 2.)

The whole street was crowded with gapping crowds of clerks and other shop assistants, whose idea it was that "Mr. Vanderbilt" had come to take possession of his house. The name of Consuelo's father, oddly enough, being much more familiarly identified with the mansion in the neighborhood than that of the duke himself.

And, said to say, Sunderland House backs directly upon Curzon street's stum. Just before one gets to the Marlborough palace, going up the street, there is a sort of dingy archway, and passing through this one finds oneself in a dirty little square, which is called Shepherd's Market, and which is filled with small shops and dwellings. From the look of them, might be in the center of Whitechapel or Bethnal Green—anywhere but just off the street where reside the Earl of Crewe, Katherine, Lady Lettich, who is known as the most exclusive of London hostesses; the Earl and Dowager Countess Howe, Lady Mary Foley, and goodness knows how many other titled folk. It seems that this section of the neighborhood was leased long ago for a hundred years or more, and that is why it will be impossible for a long time to come to get rid of all the little rockeries—a sort of number of which are "pubs," as they call the cheaper sort of saloons, and which are the "pubs" of the neighborhood.

The Marlboroughs, however, have the satisfaction, if it is any to them, that all the near-by houses on the same side of the street also have the slums at their back doors, and hitherto Americans more than any other possible tenants of these houses have objected to this anomaly.

Now, could I possibly take and live in a house that looks over a duckyard? An American man scornfully asked the real estate agent who was showing her over one of these residences not long ago. Of course, the reply to such an objection is: "Well, if it is good enough for the Marlboroughs,"

However, in spite of the slums and the shops, land values have increased 25 per cent. in the last five years. The Duke of Marlborough paid to the young Duke of Devonshire, who is now the Duke of Devonshire, £75,000 for the land upon which Sunderland House is built, or \$9 a square foot. The Duke of Devonshire now owns the land in the street would now cost nearly \$100,000.

Most of the Americans who have taken houses in the neighborhood have done so for the season. The price of a furnished house there is now about \$10,000 or \$12,000 for the season. The Duke of Marlborough means three months, and the tenant has to pay for the full term whether he stays or not.

The Americans are racing up to the kitchen entrance all day long, and huge baskets of meat and vegetables are being lowered down the great stone stairs to the wine cellar. The wine cellar is receiving special attention, and when it is fully stocked it will be one of the best equipped cellars in London. The presence of such a number of liveried servants, and the fact that the Duke of Marlborough has taken up his abode in the neighborhood, and the little local tradesmen are doing a good business.

The new house and the distinguished looking servants have obscured everything which had hitherto been looked upon with a certain amount of local pride and interest. Everything that the "marquis" is locally described, will be new, with the exception of some antique stuff which is likely to be the scene of social doings second in brilliancy only to those which will take place at Sunderland House. For several seasons the Countess of Craven, Mrs. Bradley Martin's daughter, practically has been debarré from entertaining in London through lack of a town house, but not long ago her mother placed the mansion at the corner of Chesterfield Gardens at Lady Craven's disposal, and I understand that she is planning to make up for lost time by giving a series of functions that may be considered one of the most magnificent private residences in London—although it is ugly enough outside. It is especially rich in tapestry paintings by old masters and Chippendale and Sheraton furniture of priceless value. An expert, who was called in to value them, has made an inventory when the Makays were taking over the house, estimated that these items alone would realize at auction sale £200,000. The carpets are the best that can be produced, and what gives them added interest is that they were made in the year 1800, according to designs made by Princess Dolgorouki herself. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay will only occupy the house for the season, but it is understood that they have made an arrangement by which they will be first to occupy it every succeeding year.

No. 30 Curzon street, which will be the headquarters of Craig W. Wadsworth, of New York, has been manufactured for an American home for several years—that of Mrs. Adair, one of the best-known American women in London society. Mrs. Adair is renting her house, as, owing to the recent death of her daughter, she will not do any entertaining this year. Mrs. Adair is the intimate friend of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and she is a hostess at more parties where royalty is present than at any other in London. She is a hostess with the possible exception of the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, King Edward's grandmother. Miss Van Wart, of Washington, who for the last year or two has been one of the most prominent of the American women in London, has taken, next door to Mrs. Adair, at No. 23 Curzon street. The house that Mr. and Mrs. Adair have taken, No. 67, is that of Miss Eastwood. Later in the season the Clapps will be joined by Mrs. Clapp's sister, Mrs. Cromwell Webb, of Washington, and her daughters. The Webb girls will then enter English society for the first time.

HAIDEN CHURCH (Copyright, 1904, by Curtis Brown.)

Send Your Name if You Are Sick THE FIRST